THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The Developments in the Eight-Hour War.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.

Meeting of the Moulders from All the City Foundries and of the Manufacturers of Morocco Cases.

A thrill of excitement pervaded the organizations engaged in the strike last night. Rumors of riotous conduct were circulated, and it was stated that one of the firms engaged in the furniture business had on Tuesday received a letter threatening the burning of their establishment. In some of the meetings last night was anathematized by the press at whose hands it deserved the most for rendering intelligible their badly-constructed barangues. In other quarters threats of violence were received with hisses and peaceable action under all circumstances counselled. The letter from Governor Hoffman, given below, has attracted great attention:-

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR HOPPMAN.
STATE OF NEW YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, June 1, 1872. 5
DEAR SIE—Yours of yesterday was received this more-

ing.
If think you have misunderstood the memorial presented by the Eight-Hour League to me and my reply thereto.
Their complaint to me, made by the committee who presented the memorial, was that some of their people had, without justification, been violently beaten by a policeman, and they caimed that the police interfered with them unduly, when they were entirely peaceable and orderly.

with them unduly, when they were entirely peaceable and orderly.

I have no control over the police of New York, and no right to make orders regulating them or to revoke orders made by the Commissioners. I, nevertheless, assured the petitioners that I would cause the matter to be investigated, and that I was confident the Commissioners would punish any policeman who used violence when it was not necessary, and would give to them the protection which was due to any citizen under the laws of the State.

I fully realize the peculiar difficulties which attend the present condition of affairs as between employers and employers, and when there is so much of excitoment, officers of the law need all their coolness—none more so than the police force of the city. It is my duty to do all in my power to preserve public peace and to see that the laws are fully and firmly enforced. And capital and labor have an equal interest in a laithful discharge of that duty. Very respectfully,

GNORGE BROWN, ESG., Chairman, &c.

The following has been manied to Governor Hoffman since the above was received:—

GRORGE BROWN, Est., Chairman, &c.

The following has been mailed to Governor Hoffman since the above was received:—

LISTER TO THE GOVERNOR PROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

New York, June 5, 1872.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN T. HOFFMAN, GOVERNOR of the State of New York:—
HOFFMAN, GOVERNOR of the State of New York:—
HOFFMAN, GOVERNOR of the State of New York:—
HOFFMAN, GOVERNOR of the State of Horography of the State of State of State of Your letter defining your powers respecting the laws and regulations of the "Police" force of this city, and as we had the pleasure of commending to you their action, in our former letter, we feel assured of their protection in the fature, as they have protected us in the past.

In regard to the memorial presented to you by the Eight-Hour Lengue, we think we understand it fully and know its full import. They complain of "unnecessary interference" by the police, and the arrests of their committees while trying "peaceably" to establish the eight-hour system, and they call upon you to interfere in their favor as against the actions of the police.

This complaint we deny emphatically, and for your information will give some of the details of the workings of their committees, showing how "peaceably" they perform their mission.

On May 20 certain furniture establishments in this city

This complaint we deny emphatically, and for your information will give some of the details of the workings of their committees, showing how "peaceably" they perform their mission.

On May 20 certain furniture establishments in this city were at work, with all their workings in the workings of their committees, showing how "peaceably" they perform their mission.

On May 20 certain furniture establishments in this city were at work, with all their working in the building. There was no contention between employe and employer on the question of wages or the hours of labor. On that day the factories were surrounded by an organized gang of strikers, under the lead of a committee from this League, and without seeking permission to enter, without asking the foreman, they planged into the factory, invaded each floor, and by threats of violence compelled the workmen to desist from work, leave the shop and join them in their movement. With such a resolute gang the workmen had no other alternative than to leave the building. The strikers then took them in hand and tried to seduce them into joining their league, and by deceit and alse statements dil get some few workmen to temporarily join them; but there was not allowed to hook them, but there was not allowed to their work. This movement was attempted successfully in many establishments, and the manufacturers were compelled to call upon the authorities to protect themselves and their workmen from molestation and from again being invaded by these committees. The authorities promptly complied with our requests, as made by the soveral establishments and deputized "pollemen" to each factory to disperse all bodies of men who were suspected of contemplating another "raid," and thus allowing the workmen within the building who wanted to work the privilege of so doing without molestation.

This action on the part of the police is called by your politioners all "unnecessary interference," and a "peaceable" attempt to establish the cight hour system.

As to the arrest of their comm

sponsibility, do not in organizing movements as they have recently, transress the law; and whether they do not, in carrying out what they call a philanthropic movement, in their method of carrying it out, conspire against the peace, good order and law of the State. Yours, very respectfully,

Chairman of Furniture Manusacturers and Dealers.

Meeting of Morocco Case Manufacturers. At a meeting of the Morocco Case Manufacturers of the city of New York, held at the rooms of Samnel C. Jackson, 180 Broadway, Mr. A. Wiggers in the chair, P. L. North acting secretary, it was

nnanimously

Resolved, after carefully considering the demands made upon them by their employes (to adopt eight hours as a day's work, at the same wages as are now paid for ten), that it would be impossible for them to grant the demand; and, that they would in no case employ any man on any other terms than ten hours' work for ten hours' pay. It was also

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the President of the Casemakers' Union at their rooms.

ALBERT WIGGINS. Prostdort ALBERT WIGGINS, President.

ALBERT WIGGINS, President.
P. L. NORTH, Secretary.
The following are the firms represented:—Francis
T. Braillard, Courad & Lantin, G. Schonemann, Tiffany & Co., Welch & Miller, J. Stum, Weggus &
Froelick, Samuel C. Jackson, Charles E. Todt, Solomon Birge, Frederick Springer, George W. Walker
and Henry Koch.
II. was stated that the Gorham Manufacturing

stated that the Gorham Manufacturing Company, of Providence, have signified their approval and acquiescence in the above resolution.

The Iron Monlders.

The moulders employed in the various iron works in the city met last night at Hauk's Hotel, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Ninth avenue. There were about eighty persons in the room, and a temporary chairman was chosen. While some confusion occurred in the necessary movement for the choice of permanent officers a delegation from the cabinet makers was reported and on motion admitted. The delegation consisted of a single individual, who came forward, and, without a word of warning, broke out in the following speech :-

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN-There have been two of a committee appointed to come down here and inform you we are getting along pretty bad. A committee of us went up to Steinway's this morning, but did not have much success. We want to get up a demonstration on Monday. I was down to-day, too, with a committee, to see Superintendent Keiso, to have the police stop interfering with the committees. He gave us a permit and a police guard. I don't want to insult any one here, but if there is a German among you, you know what a slur is thrown upon them. Now, if you have got any pluck you'll come out with us, and if the bosses won't give in we will make them. The bosses say that one half the men in the city are willing to work if the other half will let them. We want to get up a good crowd to show them it ain't so, and we will strike terror to the hearts of the bosses. (Cheers)

The delegate from the caloinet makers here stated that he was obliged to visit the plumbers and must withdraw. He was awarded a vote of thanks, and, in return, expressed his gratitude.

Charles Hopkins was chosen permanent president, Patrick Mailon'secretary and William Baughn treasurer. morning, but did not have much success. We

treasurer.

A report was received from Nicol Billerwell's "Hammersley" foundry. The junior partner had

A report was received from Nicol Billerwell's "Hammersley" foundry. The junior partner had stated to a committee of the men of this foundry that they were willing to adopt the eight-hour system on and after Monday next and advised them to attend the meeting at Hank's Hotel. The report was received with cheers.

A Mr. Perkins made a somewhat lengthy speech, setting forth that the worst enemies the working men had were among themselves, being those who sought to curry favor from their employers by working over time. He protested that the men did not want the additional two hours' time for the purpose of spending it ing in mills, but for their advancement in a knowledge of sociology, politics and general information.

A committee from the "Oregon" foundry reported that the proprietors had refused them a satisfactory reply to their demands and they had struck unanimously. (Cheers.)

A committee from the A. & F. Brown foundry reported no definite answer received from the lirm, and the men on strike.

A committee from Roach's "Morgan Iron Works" reported as above, and men on strike. A member added that Mr. Roach said he only cleared ten per cent profit, and he would divide that with the men. He reconsidered the proposition a moment afterwards and offered them all. (Cheers.)

Ouintard's works were not represented and a

member volunteered information that the men would strike this morning in case the proprietors refused to adopt the system.

There was no direct report from Jackson & Burnett's, but it was understood that Mr. Jackson said he had resisted strikers for six months before and he could resist them for six months again. Ely's foundry was heard from next. One of the workmen only had been asked to go to work to-day at eight o'clock. The President suggested that the man should do as requested, and the Treasurer added that any men who should be offered work under the eight-hour ruling should accept it. He said they were fighting for eight hours, and when the employers acceded to this demand that was all that could be required. They did not propose to dictate how many men should be employed, but only that those who were employed should not be required to work more than eight hours.

A Voice—If we say they must employ all men who worked there before the strike we are going out of our sphere, and it is an attempted outrage. Globe Iron Works.—A member stated, on information from a meiter, that the proprietors of these works acceded without opposition to the demand for the eight-hour rule. The president substantiated the statement.

Morgan Iron Works in Twelfth street reported as adopting the eight-hour rule to-day.

ed the statement. organ Iron Works in Twelfth street reported as

adopting the eight-hour rule to-day.

Van Tassel was reported as having offered half his men short time, but all withdrew.

The Hudson River Railroad brass and iron foundry is without moulders, all of them being on the strike. strike.
Swift's foundry is to be run on and after to-day

only eight hours per day.

Delamater's works are not running, as all the employes, including boys, are out on strike.

Mr. Delamater told the men they closed the works,

not he.

Griffith's foundry was not heard from, and it was suggested that the men employed there—should be A member here arose and said he did not like to

A member here arose and said he did not like to hear such talk. Pulling men out was not the thing to talk about. This was a free country, and the employers as well as the workmen were supposed to have eer-tain rights and liberty. If men could not be prevailed upon by argument to act in the struggle le them go. They had a right to work ten hours if they chose.

The President added that the movement was in accordance with the law and not against it. One attempt to use force by a committee would do them more harm than a peaceable effort lasting half a year. (cheers.)

A Striker Arrested.

Yesterday morning about twenty housesmiths, who are on strike, headed by William Hart, visited a shop in Thirty-seventh street, near Ninth avenue. and demanded that every person at work in the place knock off and join them. The journeymen reinsed to comply with their demand, and would have been roughly handled by the crowd but for the timely arrival of Sergeant Lowery of the Twentieth precinct, who dispersed them and took Hart in custody on a charge of disorderly con-duct. He was arrigned before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market yesterday afternoon and locked

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Workingmen's League called upon the Commissioners of Police yesterday, and informed them that the workingmen of the city intended making a demonstration of strength on the luth inst. The proposed route will be down the Bowery to the City Hall, up Broadway to Fourteenth street, across Fourteenth street to Eighte avenue up the Eighth avenue to Twenty-third street, across that street to Second avenue, then down the Second avenue to Fourteenth street to avenue A, and finally to the Cooper Institute, where the pro-

LABOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Workmen of the Various Crafts in Boston Agitating fer the Eight-Hour Law.

BOSTON, June 5, 1872. There is a very general movement among the mechanics of Boston and vicinity looking to the establishment of eight hours as a day's work. The marble workers, slate and tin roofers, sheet iron workers and other crafts held meetings last night for organization.

THE TRINITARIAN QUAKERS.

The Conference at Worship-The Son of a Prophet Among His Own People-One of God's Colored "Instruments"-The State of the Church.

Yesterday the Trinitarian Quakers held solemn service for public worship in the Gramercy Park Meeting House, at half-past ten o'clock, as they also did in the Washington street Meeting House, in Brooklyn. "Announced by all the trumpets of the sky," the rain fell in drizzling clouds and made gloomy the interior of the church and the assembled faces, upon which the long, dark

The meeting in here was comparatively small. When the first space of silence had continued for a few moments Jonathan Devole, who sat upon the second of the "high seats," got down upon his knees and opened a fervent and lengthy prayer. When he had finished he was followed by Mary N. and eloquent. Her voice is searching and incisive. and her sentences, as she utters them, supposi-tiously ex tempore, are tolerably harmonious and clear. She is a wee bit of a woman, but is apparently gifted with no mean faculties. Her mind is well balanced, and not of the fanatic type. Sarah Congton delivered a sermon from the text, "We were sometime in darkness; but now have we the light in the Lord." It was a great favor that that light had come into the world. THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD."

said the Lord. What a treasure was the fact that the manifestation of His spirit was given to every one of them, and that He had loved to lay down His life for their sake! After these few words she sat down slightly overcome with confusion. PHEBE HATHAWAY, a tall, masculine women

dressed in the extreme Quaker garb, with a stolid, dressed in the extreme Quaker garb, with a stoild, intense face and an ungainly figure, stood up among the highest of the "high seats" on the right side of the house, and preached a vigorous and emphatic sermon, in which she accused those present of hiding the face of God from them because of their iniquities. It was sin and always had been she, and that alone, that had separated the human race from God, and yet He in His infinite wisdom had provided a way whereby man could again be united with Him. And with this hope he could look forward to an after existence. She concluded by exhorting them to trust in Him every moment, for in prosperity they would need Him, in adversity they would need Him, in adversity they would need Him, and if in temptation they looked to Him. He would save them.

THE SON OF A PROPHET.

Lindley M. Hoag was the next preacher. He is a son of the celebrated Joseph Hoag, who, ten years before the war of rebellion, prophesied its occurrence and the abolition of slavery, and finally that an empire would succeed to republican government in this country. Shortly after the utterance of this prophecy, which was given him, as he said, by a voice which came to him from the clouds while he was walking in the fields, he died, leaving it behind him to astonish the world. It was published in all the newspapers in the East and West, North and South, long before the war-cloud burst, and part of its truth is thus far proven.

The son of this remarkable man has the look and the bearing of one of the wise men of old, the evidence, perhaps, of the inspired blood which flows in his veins. He is tall and commanding in presence, with a broad cheest and large shoulders, long arms that fit well to sweeping gestures, and dresses in a plain, slightly neglige habit. His face is large and of the Roman type, with shining russet-gray hair, and a long slivery beard, like that of a patriarch.

HIS PREACHING. intense face and an ungainly figure, stood up

of the Roman type, with shining russet-gray hair, and a long silvery beard, like that of a patriarch. His preacuing.

But, though the son a prophet, his preaching is not particularly eloquent, and is sometimes painfully diffuse, reiterative and prolix. He seems not to be specially honored among his own people, although he does sit at the most advanced place of honor in the Assembly. During his long and tedious discourse vesterday the audience grew very restless. The venerable and wealthy book publisher, William Wood, an elder, highest his authority in the Church, after the first hour of listening had slipped by, took up his coquent broad-brim and phaced it on his head as a warning signal. Elizabeth Comstock, a little woman who is quite comely and attractive, and sits on the second of the "high seats" on the right, played nervously with her handscrehief and grew flushed in the face. Another dignified elder donned his hat and changed his place from the highest seat to one on a level with common mortals, and by this time the congregation began once more to simmer like a broking beefsteak. The sermon was almost a continuation of the previous one in subject and thought.

An elderly lady now arose in the midst of the congregation. She was quite fashionably attired in gray mourning. She said something in a very low, trembling tone about "just receiving the power of the Spirit" and then sat down all in a heap, like the poor woman in the "Tale of Two Cities," who used to flop so incessantly after being rebuked severely by her "worser half."

VOICE OF THE LIBERATED.

Immediately after ward a colored lady stood up.

used to flop so incessantly after being rebuked severely by her "worser half."

Voice of the Liberated.

Immediately afterward a colored lady stood up. She attracted all eyes to her. Her presence was evidently a great surprise. She was a mulatio, with the long, protruding jaw, low forchead and thick lips of her race. On the extreme back of the head she wore a small drab bonnet, which had the unmistakable air of coming from a Methodist bandbox. Her other attire was of the same color. She looked like a dark and gloomy spectre against the sickly whiteness of the pillar near which she stood. Her speech was a rhapsody on the blood of Jesus, in which she referred in affecting terms to the degradation of her people in the South. Through her observations she interspersed the ejaculation of Hallelujah! with a long drawn sign and in maudiln accents. With

this she closed, repeating it fainter and fainter as she sat down, until it sounded like echoes dying,

she sat down, until it sounded he echoes dying, dying, dying.

Elizabeth Comstock commented briefly upon what the colored woman had said, and a prayer was then offered "at the foot of the throne of grace" by Deborah C. Thomas, who has a strong, clear voice, and wrestled with the God of Jacob most manfully. Two or three supplications following closed the services, which had lasted nearly four hours.

BUSINESS OF THE CONFERENCES RUSINESS OF THE CONFERENCES.

The business was resumed separately in the afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, by the two bodies. The examination into the condition of the Church was continued, and cheerful reports were received from the subordinate conferences. The sessions were short, because of the length of the morning services.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

General Synod in Brooklyn-An Important Session-Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the Church-The Organization Yesterday Afternoon-Sermon by Dr. Taylor.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America commenced its annual session yesterday afternoon in the Middle Reformed church, on Har rison street. The attendance of delegates was quite large, but all were not present. There were no representatives from the Southern States pres ent, as the Church does not extend to that section of the country. The Middle and Western States were well represented.

Yesterday's session was merely devoted to or-ganization, but to-day and to-morrow the real work of the Synod will commence, and then all the dele gates (about two hundred in number) will be present.

At about three o'clock the Synod was called order by Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D., of Newark, President of the last Synod, who opened the proceedings with a fervent prayer. Rev. W. H. Ten Eyck, of Astoria, Permanent Clerk, then called the roll of delegates, which consumed considerable

Dr. TAYLOR then announced that the next bust ness in order was the election of President, Adsessor (Vice President) and two clerks, who were to be elected by a majority of the ballots. The Synod proceeded to ballot for President, Adsessor and two temporary clerks, Rev. M. G. Hanson and Rev. A. N. Gulick being appointed tellers. The vote being taken the tellers announced the result, when the President explained that there was no election for President and Adsessor, inasmuch as r of the candidates had received a majority of the candidates had received a majority of the votes cast. The rules of order provide that if after the first vote there is no election the choice shall be made from the two having the highest number of votes. Dr. Taylor announced that Rev. Drs. A. B. Van Zandt and J. Elmendorf had received the highest number of votes for President and Rev. Drs. Feltz and Elmendorf for Adsessor. Rev. Drs. Hanson and Gulick were elected temporary clerks.

ELECTION OF A PERSIDENT.

Hanson and Gulick were elected temporary clerks.

ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT.

As Dr. Elmendorf was received as a candidate for both President and Adsessor, the Synod proceeded to ballot for President alone, with the following result:—Dr. Elmendorf, 58; Dr. Van Zandt, 49.

Dr. Elmendorf was declared elected. Dr. Elmendorf is pastor of the Second church at Albany, and was the delegate of the Reformed Church at Albany to the Presbyterian General Assembly at Richmond less would.

was the delegate of the Reformed Church at Albany to the Presbyterian General Assembly at Richmond last month.

The President announced that the election of Adsessor was next in order, and that as Drs. Holmes and Peliz had received the highest number of votes on the first ballot they were the choice for candidates. Dr. Holmes withdrew, which made Dr. Van Zandt as candidate in his place. Dr. Van Zandt also withdrew, by permission of the Synod.

Rev. Dr. Ganne wanted to know what would become of the constitution if this kind of thing were to continue. The constitution expressly provided that the election must be from the two having received the highest number of votes.

The Synod proceeded to ballot for Adsessor, and Dr. Peltz was elected.

The New President in The Chair.

Dr. Elmendorf was then welcomed to the chair by the retiring President and returned his warmest thanks for this unexpected honor. While appreciating it truly, he had sincerely wished that the choice had fallen upon one more competent; but he acknowledged the call of God in their election. He cast himself upon their kindness. Clergymen at best were poor parliamentarians, but he would say that to the best of his ability he would apply the rules of the Synod in their proceedings. He appealed to the delegates for their aid. He alinded to the importance of this Synod and said that they needed for their guidance the lept of their friend and brother Jesus. None who had trusted llim had been disappointed. "Let us cast ourselves on the Lord," Dr. Elmendorf concluded, "and follow his calling."

The hours of meeting of the Synod were fixed from nine A. M. to twelve M., and from half-past

cluded, "and follow his calling."

The hours of meeting of the Synod were fixed from nine A. M. to twelve M., and from half-past two to half-past five P. M.

Dr. PELTY moved the appointment of a committee on devotional exercises. The motion prevailed and the President appointed as such committee Rev. Drs. Holmes and H. Dater, and Eider S. B. Stewart.

Stewart.
The balance of the session was consumed in devo-tional exercises, conducted by the President and Dr. Van Zandt, and at half-past five o'clock the

Synod adjourned.

In

THE EVENING

Dr. Taylor, the retiring President, preached a powerful sermon before a large congregation in the church. His subject was, "The Building of the Church," and his text from Ephesians, il., 19-22. The discussion of the subject was strictly textual, embracing the foundation, the corner-stone, the materials and the framing of them together, and the great design all growing into a holy temple of God. He applied the principles of the discourse to the circumstances of the Reformed Church in this centennial year, and referred particularly to the growth of the Church, to ber theological foundation, to the composite character of her present ministry and membership, which had been drawn largely from other denominations of Christianity which was thus exhibited. Dr. Taylor closed with a brief reference to the probable future of the Church.

This session of the Synod promises to be of more than ordinary interest. Reports of the centennial work of the Church during the past year will be presented and a professor of theology in the New Brunswick seminary appointed. It is also understood that the Church constitution is to be revised and amended. There are thirty-three classes represented in the Synod, each classis sending three ministers and three elders as delegates. According to the last minutes of the General Synod there were 510 ministers, 467 churches and 63,483 members of the Church.

AFRICA.

Fearful Explosion of a Gunpowder Magazine on the Banks of the Old Calabar River-The Shock Equal to That of an Earthquake and with Appalling Results-Many Lives Lost-Rum, Gin and Powder in a Fiery Mixture.

By way of Liverpool, England, we have news from the African coast which brings intelligence of the occurrence of a most awful explosion of gunpowder, the shock being attended and followed by alarm-

ing and fatal consequences. The details, which were forwarded by the steam-

The details, which were forwarded by the steamship Mandingo, read thus:—

At midnight on the 18th of April a fire was discovered by some of the watchmen on duty at the
powder magazines of the African Company of Merchants situated on the left bank of the Old Calabar
River, and in close proximity to the native
town called Duke Taon. The shipping
of the various European houses being
moored in the stream, about half a mile
distant from the magazine and factory, an alarm
was immediately raised and a number of boats from
the several vessels at anchor in the river proceeded
to the scene of the disaster. The fire in the meanwhile spread rapidly from the building where it
first originated, and in a short time reached the
magazine where the powder was stored, and an explosion of a most fearful character immediately
took place. The scene was most appailing, the
ground shaking as if disturbed by an eartnquake
and the air for some time being filled with the
fames of the exploided powder, while showers of
mud and ashes fell at great distances from the scene
of the explosion in the river. Considerable damage occurred to the shipping, the vessels which suffered most being the Elizabeth, Winifred and
Athenian, smashing in the windows, skylights
&c., and knocking all the glasses and earthenware
to pieces.
Unfortunately this catastrophe was not unat-

Ac., and knocking all the glasses and earthenware to pieces.
Unfortunately this catastrophe was not unattended by loss of life, for the person acting as watchman at the time perished on the explosion taking place. Indeed the number of lives lost was not ascertained when the Mandingo left, but it is leared that the number will be considerable. The unfortunate victims of the disaster were endeavoring to save their effects when the flames caught the powder magazine.

The direct loss to the Company of African Merchants was estimated at £9,000, and it was not known whether the company have the loss covered by insurance.

known whether the company have the loss covered by insurance.

When the explosion took place in the magazine there were fifty-two and a half tons of powder, besides a large quantity of rome, gin, &c. Some idea of the terrific nature of the affair may be formed, but it can scarcely be described beyond the fact that the scene was awful in the extreme. Many of the houses of the native town, however, which are situated at a considerable elevation from the place where the magazine was built, were but slightly injured. Captain Snart and Dr. Arkens, of the Mandingo, immediately after the explosion took place proceeded to the scene of the disaster; but the services of the latter gentleman were not required, as, with the exception of the unfortunate people who perished, no other casualty occurred.

AQUATIC.

Boating at Brown University-The Class Crews and Their Coming Races.

PROVIDENCE, June 5, 1872. At present there is but one theme of conversation among the boating men at Brown; all the interest is centred in one event-the class races. Indeed, so much is said and speculated concerning the chances of each class crew that the University crew attract comparatively little attention. Mr. Luther, who as captain has been training the crew all winter, has been obliged to sever his connection with the college; yet notwithstanding this and many other misfortunes to which the crew have been subjected, the club hope to be able to send a crew to the summer regatta. The class races are to come off on Saturday, June 8, on the Seekonk River. The course will be one and a half mile and turn. First and second prizes are offered, the first prize consisting of a silver cup for each of the win-

turn. First and second prizes are offered, the first prize consisting of a silver cup for each of the winning crew.

The Senior crew, with the exception of the Sophomore, will be the heaviest crew in the race, and are considered by some to possess the most muscle. The tollowing are the names of the crew.—N. B. Judah, stroke; W. V. Kitlen, No. 2; J. W. Hendrick, No. 3; L. M. Barber, No. 4; A. J. Jennings, No. 5; W. G. Caldwell, bow. Caldwell rowed in the winning crew in the Preshman race at Worcester in 1870, and also in the Union race, at Ingleside, 1871. The average weight of the crew is 182 pounds.

The Juniors are very "stocky" and are rowing very well. The crew is as follows:—G. M. Brown, stroke; E. D. Bassett, No. 2; E. Carrington, No. 3; A. E. Stration, No. 4; H. A. Blake, No. 5; A. D. McClennau, bow. The stroke rowed in the Yale '73 crew at Worcester, 1870, and the bow has rowed in two college regatus. Their average weight is about 148.

The Sophomore crew are the same that rowed in the Freshman race at Ingleside last season, with the exception of Reely, who pulled in the University crew. They pulled a prettier stroke than any of the other crews and possess a great deal of pluck. They are the heaviest class crew—average 155. This is on account of the neglect of winter training on the part of some. However, they are now training together at Bradbury's on raw beef, and expect to dispose of a few super-mous pounds of flesh before the race. The following is the crew:—H. Cornell, Stroke: A. Gailup, No. 2; W. H. Reeby, No. 3; P. H. Case, No. 4; J. L. Lincoln, Jr., No. 5; P. A. Sayles, bow.

Case, No. 4; J. L. Lincoln, Jr., No. 5; P. A. Sayles, bow.

The Freshman crew show early signs of good "stock," and in time will make a very good crew. They have been somewhat infortunate in losing men from the class who would have made excellent boating men, but with the lolowing crew they make an excellent appearance:—F. H. Brown, stroke; C. H. Noyes, No. 2; C. E. Field, No. 3; G. J. Honkins, No. 4; B. J. Wheeler, No. 5; E. B. Bogert, bow. Their average weight is about 147.

There are quite a number of views as to the result of the race. The most general opinion is that the Sophomores will come in first, and the bets are mostly three or five to one in their favor; others their studies, will have a great advantage in being able to devote the whole day to training, while a few hope that the Freshmen, eagerly grasping an opportunity for revenge, may foul the Sophomores, and thus give either '73 or '72 a chance to win the race. At any rate it will be a very exciting event.

The Coming \$2,000 Race on the Schuylkill-How Scharff is Training and Rowing-An Exciting Event Anticipated.

PITTSBURG, May 31, 1872. The sculling race of five miles between William Scharff, of this city, and Thomas Butler, of Boston, which is to be decided on Friday next on the Schuyl kill River at Philadelphia, is an event looked for ward to with much interest by the aquatic fraternity here, and at least one hundred persons will accompany Scharff to the Quaker City to-morrow evening The ill success of the Pittsburgers in their recent rowing matches has caused a degree of despondency that will certainly require something very substantial in the way of victories to thoroughly destroy. Such unbounded confidence is posed in young Scharff as a sculler that should he sustain a defeat at Philadelphia the grief of the rowing men here would not be easily pictured. Not that they would be so seriaffected over the fact of our municipal degradation in an aquatic sense, but their sorrow would arise through financial losses; for it is an assured thing that no oarsman ever left this city to engage in a race that was accompanied by such a delegation of admirers and who pin such faith in success. There is but one thing in connection with the contest that has a tendency to dampen the ardor of Scharff's partisans, and that is the stipulation in the article of agreement that the men shall row at 143 pounds. Scharff'at any time is very spare of flesh, and it is feared unusually severe training will be necessary to drop him to the figure, and in the end physically prostrate and render him unfit to cope successfully with the hardy and skilful rower of the Hub. However, he is in the excellent hands of Hamill, the ex-champion oarsman, who for weeks past has had him in keeping, and so jealous is he of the health and condition of his charge that the veteran purchases and prepares with his own hands the food consumed, and intimated yesterday that it had been two weeks since his man had sipped water. Scharff's last row on the Monongaheia previous to his departure for Philadelphia was taken to-day, when an opportunity for observing the man and his movements was presented. He is a lean, wiry stripling, five feet ten inches in height, and is in the twenty-first year of his age. His skin is as brown as a nut; what besh there is on his bones is as hard as the hide of an ox, and the man, taken altogether, would remind you more of a horse jockey than an oarsman. His reach is longer than that of Coulter, and the biades of his oars are drawn vigorously yet cleanly through the water, while in recovering not an unnecessary movement is made. Look at him in the boathouse and yon wouldn't wager a farthing on him; but his sweeping, rapid stroke and clipping pace over the water, perhaps, would exercise some influence with a clear-headed oid better. The boat which Scharff will row was made here, and is of Spanish cedar, thirty feet long, eleven inches wide, and weighs just twenty-three pounds, and, by the way, a remarkably light craft. city to engage in a race that was accompanied by such a delegation of admirers and who pin such

made here, and is of Spanish cedar, thirty feet long, eleven inches wide, and weighs just twenty-three pounds, and, by the way, a remarkably light craft.

To-day the boathouse of the McKee Club, on the south side, was the scene of much bustle and preparation, almost every one of its members—and it is in that respect the strongest club here—arranging matters for their departure to-morrow evening. Quarters have been secured at the house of Mr. Leon, a keen-looking little gentleman, who "bangs out" on the banks of the Schuyikill, about half a mile above the Falls bridge. This party do not fancy such public quarters for training purposes as that possessed by those whe recently rowed a match race over this course. Scharff at present weighs about one hundred and forty-six pounds, and, it may be added, is m good health and confident of winning. The race is expected by the rowing men of this place to prove one of the most interesting and exciting that has ever taken place in this country.

Coulter, since his defeat by the Biglins, has given a portion of his attention to his trade, but the most of it is devoted to rowing singly, and it is hardly possible that he might be induced to row a single oar again. He has been roundly condemned for wilful neglect in training, it leaking out since the race that on that day Coulter got into his loot weighing 17s pounds. The consequence was disastrous; he was utterly exhausted before half the distance had been gone over, and weakened to such an extent that he was unable to hold up his side of the boat; the craft was without a rudder, and Cavitt, being the stronger of the two, pulled the bow of the boat toward the West Philadelphia shore, and in brief time they found themselves out of all reckoning. This explains what at the time was called a mistake on part of the Pittsburgers. Coulter will take part in most of the single scull regattss of this summer, having already entered his name for that of Buffalo, and it is very likely he will take part in the Washington city regatta.

The Bi

National Amsteur Regatta-Card from the Committee. PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1872.

The committee of the Schuylkill Navy having in charge the arrangements for the regatta of the 13th and 14th inst, issued the following card today:-

13th and 14th inst. issued the following card to-day:—

The attention of the regatta committee has been called to certain items which have been going the round of the newspapers, and in which the action of the committee, or what is rashly and without warrant assumed to be their action, is commented upon with much bitterness and little regard for truth. Certain well known earsmen are referred to by name as having been barred on the score of professionalism. The facts are that of some half dozen gentlemen named one was withdrawn by his own club, one was advised to withdraw in view of candid advised by the second of the regard must primarily suppose that it is dealing with those who have entered or have intended entering the regata must primarily suppose that it is dealing with those who have entered or have intended entering the regata must primarily suppose that it is dealing with gentiemen who will not condescend to sail under talse colors. To overcome the supposition that all parties entering are amateurs as defined for this regatta, positive, direct and unequivocal statements, not contradicted, are requisite. It is plain, therefore, that no one entering in good taith can be barred, and as to those who might enter in bad faith, should they not be harred. If it clearly appears that, with the rules and definition staring them in the face, any parties have entered knowing themselves to be ineligible they will certainly be excluded, and who will be to blame but themselves? Where valuable prizes are put up to be competed for, under specified terms and complition knowing themselves to be ineligible those who much themselves to be said or what consideration paid to those who would deliberately enter into the competition knowing themselves to be included to make an act of bad faith which none with self-remset wants.

either practise or tamely submit to have practised upon | CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH. them.

It, as from their tenor might appear, the items referred to were penned in the interest or by friends of some or other of the earsmen named, those gentlemen have good reason to exclaim. "Save me from my friends!" For to assume that they have been or will be barred is to assume that they are neighble, and to assume this, and that they are nevertheless entered and not withdrawn, is to conclude—what? That, certainly, which the committee will not anticipate, and will be both to believe of any man.

that they are nevertheless entered and not withdrawn, is to conclude—what? That, certainly, which the committee will not amicipate, and will be loth to believe of any man.

Another false impression which might seem to have got abroad to some extent is that in the distinction between a man and the seem of the committee will not seem to start and the seem to have got abroad to some extent is that in the distinction between a man and the seem to have got abroad to some extent is that in the distinction between the seem to the could not seem to the could not seem to the seem to the could not well the could not seem to the could not well the could not seem to the art—the amateur?

The question is simply one of presemble relative skill, and the professional is not tabooed became he is a professional, but simply excluded from a contest in which it is presumed the odds would be in his favor owing to his superior skill and experience; for what is wanted is a race on as nearly as possible equal terms.

There may, of course, be differences of opinion as to the efficacy of the rules by which it has been attempted to secure this end. It is very true that amateurs are to be found that have all—perhaps more than all—the skill and experience of most professionals; but very few anywhere, and fewest of all in this country, where gentlements due of elegant letsure and constant devotees of the some what laborious art of oarsmanship are not too numerous. The line of distinction adopted, therefore, was drawn at those with whom rowing might be considered as a business rather than as a mere amusement, and the committee as at present advised do not see that their rules and definition lose significant of their friends it may be supposed that they have paid that attention and given that time to the art which only a business four money stakes put up by themselves or others for them may f

The Packing of the Atalantas' Boats-

Card from the Builder.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--My name appearing so frequently in connection with the damaged state of the boats sent to England for the use of the Atalanta crew, I hope you will permit me the use of a little space for a proper and truthful statement of facts. The various quotations from the London press referring to the arrival of the boats tend to impress my patrons and the publie generally with the belief that the damaged condition of the Atdantas' boats was owing to negizehee or stupidity on my part in packing them. The boats were properly packed; the first boat, going with the crew, was left in their care, to be furned over in case of wet weather. The same understanding was had with the officers of the steamer carrying the racing shell (the City of London), they promising to cover the case containing the boat with a tarpaulin and turn it bottom up in the event of rain fulling or shipping seas. The last boat sent I had laid in ten substantial slings, which would insure her safe arrival. I had taken the precaution to brace her properly on top, so that she could have been turned over without danger of injury. As my instructions were not heeded and the promises made were not inifiled, unprepinied people can see at a glance at whose door the blame should be had. I did the best in my power, with the double motive of benefiting the crew and also to have a fair trial between the handiwork of the builders of the two nations. Very truly yours,

Thirty-fourth street, North River.

Ellis Ward vs. O'Leary. The scull race between Ellis Ward and J. J. O'Leary will come off on Wednesday, June 26.

RACING NOTES.

The Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association made an offer, a few days ago, to the owner of the celebrated race horses Longfellow and Harry Bassett for a race over their track. The offer was a premium of \$10,000 to the winner of a dash of two miles and a half, the race to come off immediately after the Jerome Park races. Mr. Harper, the owner of Longfellow, declined the offer on the ground of previous engagements. Longfellow has to meet Harry Bassett at Long Branch on the 2d of July, and it will take all the intervening time to get him over his railroad trip from Kentucky and give him the "grand preparation" for the contest with Lexing-

on's greatest and best son, Harry Bassett. Kinglisher seems to have recovered from his late injuries, and is taking his gallops with the other horses at Jerome Park. We hope he may reach the torm he was in before he fell lame.

Eolus has gone wrong, and will be let up in his training. He will not run at the present meeting at Jerome Park. Several of Mr. M. H. Sanford's horses have been

attacked with pneumonia. Salina is in a very dangerous condition. Colonel McDaniel's chestnut filly by Julius has

been turned out of training. Mr. Belmont has been very unfortunate with his horses this spring. Gienelg, Gray Planet and Wade

Hampton have all gone amiss. Ky., and the first meeting will be held in the fall. It will be under the control of a jockey club to be

It will be under the control of a jockey club to be styled the Falls City Association.

[From the Sportsman, May 25.]

DRATH OF "OLD" JOB MARSON.—On Monday last, at Beverley, Mr. Job Marson, the oldest trainer in England, and who for very many years was familiarly and affectionately known as "Old Job," died within a few days of the completion of his eighty-iffth year. Mr. Marson was a remarkable man, and always bore an irreproachable character. As a very little boy he entered the training establishment of Mr. Shepherd, then a well known trainer and jockey at Malton, and he rode as a "light weight" for that stable until he was about nineteen, at which age he appeared in the "pigskin," and brought down the scale at five stone. After that period he became "head lad" or foreman to Mr. Akroyd, who then occupied Whitewall House, subsequently for so many years the residence of Mr. John Scott. A few years later he commenced the business of a trainer on his own account at Sutton Cottage, in the vicinity of Malton, and from that place he removed to Belle Vue, a residence which he occupied for many years, and which is separated but by a small field from Whitewall House, thus being next door neighbor of Mr. John Scott for a long time. Here, on Langton wold, he trained for the Marquises of Queensberry and Blanford, the Hon. G. Pelham, the Count Brandenburg, the Hon. H. Buller, Sir Mathew White Ridley, Baronet; Sir Henry Boynton, Baronet; Sir Charles Monck, Baronet; Captains Cooper, Reynard and Littledale, H. B. Peters, M. Fowlis, Richard Watt, G. Lane Fox, W. Lane Fox, W. Allen, Robert Bower, T. Cookson, B. B. Haworth, W. Beverley, N. King, W. H. Brook, P. Richardson, T. Gibbison, W. Garforth, T. Hudson, John Milner, John Uppleby, Henry Jadis, W. E. Hobson, John Grimston, G. Barkworth and C. Beardshaw, besides a number of other first class men. Towards the close of the year 1847 Job Marson removed to Beverley, and as a consequence in the summer of the following year the races of that town, which had long been in abeyance, w styled the Falls City Association.

Arrangements are being made to hold a regatta at Frank Bates', South Brooklyn, for sloop yachts of twenty-two feet and under. Handsome prizes will be offered, and the race will be open to all sloop vachts. Frank Bates is acting as Secretary for the Regatta Committee, and will furnish all necessary

Regatta Committee, and will furnish all necessary information. The course is to be teh miles to windward and return.

A number of yachtsmen met yesterday afternoon at Ketchum's, on the South Cove, Jersey City, to witness a scrub yacht race that was advertised to take place. The weather was so unpropitions that the judges decided to postpone the regatta until next Tuesday. The sloops Momus, Three Brothers, Brogan and Pigeon, of the Momus Club; George Topf, of the Jersey City Club, and Jakey, of the Oceanic Yacht Club, were on the spot; but they returned home when they found the regatta was postponed. stponed. The Hariem Yacht Club held a meeting last even-

ing at their club house, on the East River, and altered the day of their regetta from Saturday, June 29, to Thursday, June 27.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Meeting and Organizing of the Legislature-Governor Straw to be Inaugurated To-Day. Concord, N. H., June 5, 1872.

The New Hampshire Legislature met and organ-ized to-day. The Senate elected Charles H. Campbell, of Nashua, President. Asa Fowler, of Concord,

bell, of Nashua, President. Asa Fowler, of Concord, was chosen Speaker of the House, receiving 208 votes to 138 for Thomas Cogswell, democratic candidate. Governor Straw will be inaugurated tomorrow.

In the House this afternoon nothing of importance was done. A committee waited upon the Governor was done. A committee waited upon the Governor to inform him that both branches of the Legislature were organized. The committee reported that the Governor had no communication to make to them, but that he will meet them at twelve o'clock to-morrow. Rev. Charles L. Hubbard, of Merrimac, was elected chaplain. A petition for an amendment to the Sunday law was read and laid on the table. Adjourned.

Complexity of the New Orleans Factions.

The Snarling and Bitterness of the Opposing Parties Becoming More Apparent-The Governor Bent on a Fusion with the Democrats-The Price To Be Paid for His Preferences-How the Conventions in Session Will Be Manipulated.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3, 1872. There is something laughably absurd in the present political situation of Louisiana. While the people of other States, recognizing the single great national issue presented, are consolidating their forces beneath the rival banners, our people are daily growing more and more distracted and demoralized. Instead of two great parties we have no less than five, all bitterly at war with one another. Among those who may be classed as supporters of Greeley and Brown we have the old democrats, who still cling to their old leaders and Bourbon ideas; reformers, originally democrats, who, sickened with a long series of disasters and defeats, have from time to time sloughed off and have now grown into a power of some moment. Lastly we have the liberal republicans under Warmoth, against whom the door of compromise has so far been persistently closed.

THE RADICALS. In the radical ranks similar dissensions exist. On the one hand the Custom House clique, under Packard and Casey, are striving to obtain control of State politics, and on the other, Pinchback, with a powerful negro constituency and all the present State office-holders, battle for the same honor. Besides these, we have numerous factions and fends of lesser moment, but all capable of adding to the general demoralization which seems to rule the day. Every one of the parties named above has its distinct and complete organization; each has its convention, and as the little wheels within wheels, in revolving foriously, make just as much noise as the larger ones, you can judge what a distracting chaos exists.

chaos exists.

STRICTORY OF THE PINCHEACKITES.

Only within the present week have the discordant elements man-rested any tendency towards fusion; but the unexpected action of the Pinchoack Convention, which is, in fact, a virtual surrender of his wing to Grant, has spread consternation in the ranks of the opposition, and developed a similar necessity upon their part. How to do this—how to harmonize the various conflicting elements among a people who openly proclaim political destruction preferable to compromise—is now the question which shakes the community to its centre.

THE DEMOCRATIC-REFORM PUSION.

To-day the Democratic State Convention meets, and to-morrow the Reformed Convention will assemble. These two bodies will fuse, but only so far is plain sailing visible. United and poiling a full vote, with such aids as campaign tactics, sustained by a plethoric purse, they yet acknowledge themselves too weak to carry the State against the Grant ticket.

But when people get into trouble the tempter is

by a plethoric purse, they yet acknowledge themselves too weak to carry the State against the Grant ticket.

But when people get into trouble the tempter is ever found at their elbow, and in this instance he steps complacently to the front in the person of Governor Warmoth. Of his power and importance in the present emergency, armed as he is with "the election law," you have already been informed; but of the fiery indignation and universal guashing of political teeth, consequent upon this attitude, the pen can give no adequate idea; and this is not without cause. No man can rest perfectly placid under humilation, and a more humilation alternative than is now offered to the democracy, as the price of success, was never presented to any people.

The Denuscatic Convention, held in April, Warmoth was denounced by a resolution couched in the bitterest terms. He was charged with being both author and actor in all the great outrages and robberies perpetrated upon the community during the last four years. Any positical recognition of him was stamped as treason, and after all this, before the flery order of his denunciators has had time to cool, these same delegates are called upon to gravely debate the policy of nominating him as their candidate for Governor. By the time this reaches you the question will have been decided by the Convention, but even if adversely, even if the glory of honorable defeat is preferred to humiliating victory, it will not rob the situation of its lesson in illustrating the frailty and emptiness of what is known as popular sentiment. Do not understand me as reflecting upon the people in thus stating the estuation. It is entirely the result of their misfortanes and of iniquitous government. If the least prospect of a fair election existed the gordan-knot wond be cut in an instant, but, knowning what a perfect mockery elections in this State have been since the institution of carpet-bag and negro rule, the more practical among the people are ready to do anything—submit to anything that promises

es early or ultimate REDEMPTION FROM MISERY AND MISGOVERNMENT. politics purposes to take advantage of. No political

politics purposes to take advantage of. No politican ever played a more andacious or desperate game. Flitteen years ago it would have cost a head, but under the latter day dispensation it may prove a road to fame and popularity. Who knows?

The HAIT TO THE DEMOCRACY.

The terms offered to the democrate by the executive Mephistophiles are as follows:—In consideration of supporting him for Governor, together with two of his republican friends on the State ticket, and a fair subsequent representation in the State two of his republican friends on the State ticket, and a fair subsequent representation in the State patronage, he transfers to them all the official machinery of the State to insure a triumph, together with all the State patronage consequent thereupon. On the assembling of the Legislature he is to be elected to the United States Senate, thus giving place to the Lieutenant Governor elected upon the State ticket, who is to be a strong democrat, and to whose personality he is indifferent. About the terms of this proposed coalition there is no secret made, and it is discussed as openiy on both sides as the last new play or the price of stocks; Warmoth's followers—i. e., the liberal republicans, who are by no means small in numbers, tacitly consenting to the bargain without protest or even unfavorable comment. It is impossible to foretell how it will result, as the prospects for or against change with the wind, and all further comment at present would be only idle speculation.

the wind, and all further comment at present would be only idle speculation.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

Bad as are the dissensions thus pictured among Greeley and Brown's friends, General Grant's adherents are no better off. Up to the meeting of the Pinchback Convention the party appeared to be hopelessly disorganized. Now a ray of light pierces the African darkness and more cheerfulness is apparent. The distracting cause in this instance, as is the case to some extent with the democrats, is a plethora of office-hunters, from embryo governor's down to poundkeepers. Messrs. Lowell, Packard, Ray and Kellog are all striving for the first honor. Each man has already picked out his own triends for every office, State and parochial, and all are at work endeavoring to undermine one another. All are jealous of the old party leader Colonei Carter, who is undoubtedly

deavoring to undermine one another. All are jealous of the old party leader Colonei Carter, who is
undoubtedly
THE ABLEST CHAMPION OF RADICALISM
in this State, and who, in his turn, wages bitter war
against their factions. Carter favors a union with
the Pinchback wing on broad and fair grounds, with
the election of General Grant as the main issue, to
which all private interests must be subserved. Of
course the quarrels and dissensions have been
loud, long and bitter, and while no practical result has been arrived at Carter
has not come off scatheless. The most prominent candidate for the gubernatorial nomination
at Baton Rouge is Mr. E. C. Billings, who is very
popular with the colored voters, and is, moreover,
possessed of a handsome competence—a very important and weighty argument when invoked in
Louisiana elections. But of all this more anon. As
their Convention does not meet until June 19, and
as its action will be vitally affected by that of the
Democratic Convention which meets to-day, the
troubles of our radical friends will keep for another
letter. At present the democratic predicament engrosses public attention, and "sufficient unto the
day is the evil thereof."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Delegates Appointed to Baltimore from the Third Congressional District.

WILMINGTON, June 5, 1872. The conservative democrats of the Third Congressional district met in Convention here to-day. gressional district met in Convention here to-day.
Judge O. P. Mears presided, and made a speech favoring a combination of all the conservative clements of the country to overthrow Graat. Hon. Allred M. Waddell, the present incumbent, was renominated by acciamation for Congress. Mr. Thomas C. Fuller was appointed Presidential Elector, and Coionel H. B. Short and Colonel E. B. Hall were elected delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and Colonel A. A. McKay and Major Jonathan Evans alternates. There was no formal endorsement of the Cincinnati ticket, but the delegates were almost unanimously in favor of the endorsement at Baltimore, and the two delegates to the Baltimore Convention are decided in their convictions that the Greeley and Brown ticket should be ratified.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY INGERSEY.

A lad named Michael Connolly, eleven years of age, was brought to the Central Police station in Jersey City, at ten o'clock last night, in a state of beastly intoxication. He could neither give coherent and intelligible answers to questions put to him, nor stand without being supported. In his possession was a subporne to give evidence on a trial at the present term of the Quarter Sessions. The totally dissipated countenance he presented would be something incredible to those who did not see time.